

Remember the Date: July 12th. Be There!

The News.

ALDERSON

Volume IV

ALDERSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915

No. 29

LUMBER

The best at the lowest prices
We Have It

Cedar Posts, Lath, Shingles, Doors,
Windows, Lime,
Bricks.

COAL and DRY SLABS

Finlay & Company

Local Manager: G. M. THOMPSON

FACTS! not BOUQUETS

If the Liquor Interests will give reasons, Moral, Economic, or Scientific, why you should vote for them, then do so. But don't be deluded by falsehood and ridicule; if Act did not prohibit they would not fight it.

The Liquor Interests say: "The Liquor Act threatens the boy with temptation of forbidden thing." Then no boy should not be forbidden anything, lest he be tempted.

The Liquor Interests say: "The Act will encourage the illegal sale of liquor." HOW? The present license system has failed to eliminate "blind pigs." There were 421 convictions for the illicit sale of liquor in licensed territory within the Province 1914.

The Liquor Interests say: "A drug store will become a grog shop." In an ad. published on May 13 the same interests say: "...under the Act, he would be prevented from buying liquor in the Province, except from a registered druggist and upon a doctor's prescription for purely medicinal purposes."

Why should you believe what they they confess to be untrue?

Concealment not Removal

The supporters of the Liquor Act tell all who will listen that the liquor traffic is an impurity on the body politic of the Province.

The undoubted treatment for real boils and such undesirable afflictions is to take medicine and clean the system thoroughly. No real physician would advise you to simply cover the sores and hide it from public gaze. If this were done the result would be that in time the impurity would consume the whole body of the sufferer.

The Liquor Act is supported by those who would hide the traffic from the public gaze just still allow it to go on quietly through underground channels. Mail order, express, smuggling and moonshining excises always spring from a liquor traffic which is concealed from the public. In time it shatters more morals than a licensed trade ever did. This was shown by the state of affairs in Alberta when the prohibitory law was wiped out in order to enable the police to administer other laws. Everyone scorned most laws because the liquor laws were so often broken.

The Liquor Act if carried, will simply be a veil drawn over a period of lawlessness. Temperance people who supported the Act will point to it with pride and boast to strangers about it, but honest citizens of Alberta will know that liquor affairs have become absolutely and dangerously rotten.

Children will steal away to taste the hidden bottle. Policemen will be tempted with graft. Every household is a possible retailer. Decent, diffident, and contempt of law will breed like flies over decaying offal.

The Liquor Act is a shame, a snare and a delusion. It would hide the liquor traffic, not wipe it out. It would conceal it from the easily-shocked traveller and leave the far worse disease of unclean politics, smugglers, moonshiners, illicit dealers to be discovered by the curious visitor who peers beneath the surface.

We cannot afford it, it threatens our homes, it threatens the morals of our children. Do we want this viciously mischievous legislation.

Vote "NO" on July 21st

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gasson on Friday a girl. Mother and daughter doing well.

Born on Tuesday July 6th a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Owen J. Wood. Mother and son doing fine.

Cyril Woolven has taken a position with Charlie Wallace of Paloma.

Mrs. John Telford of Hanover Out. is visiting her daughter Mrs. O. J. Wood.

Miss Grace Wray has returned to her home here from Yorkton.

Suffield Lodge No. 85 A. E. and A. M. was constituted on Wednesday July 12th. Many of the grand officers were present. The attendance was very large.

A. Smith of Sunny South was a visitor at the News Office and returned.

While H. E. Kimball and family were enjoying the holiday at Bow River one of Mr. Kimball's horses that was hobbled wandered into the river and was drowned.

Mrs. F. C. Woolven and Miss Eva attended the Sunny South picnic on Dominion Day.

C. P. Lloyd of Pelee was in town on Wednesday.

Ernie Woolven has almost completed the alterations to his building.

Mark Wilson will shortly take up residence in Alderson.

Suffield town has late constructed several blocks of new sidewalks.

Rainy Hills District is trying to induce a threatening outfit to locate there for the season. At least that is the way a notice reads in the Alderson Post Office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Millard of Leavenworth took the evening train on Friday for a visit to Whitecourt, Wisconsin.

The Misses Koopman spent the holiday at the Hat.

Morton Peters, A. J. Theobald and M. Kirkland spent the holiday at the Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Stuart and Miss Florence returned from Calgary on Saturday.

Postmaster Hanson of Binigville was in town on Friday.

E. Potter who has been working at Strathmore is spending a few days in town.

Residents of Sunny South held a successful picnic at the Bow.

J. C. Anderson of Tripola was in Alderson on Monday.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church wish to announce that they will not serve meals on the Celebration day.

M. A. Breen and son Raymond from Sunny South were in town on Monday. Mr. Breen informed the News that if the present splendid growing weather was continued for awhile, harvesting would start in three weeks time.

L. J. Swanson of Loughheed who has been visiting his property here returned to Loughheed on Thursday. Before leaving Mr. Swanson informed the News that he intended to look back to Alderson this fall.

Children bring your parents to the Alderson Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cole and son Franklin motored to the Sunny South picnic.

Rev. T. Taylor who has taken up the Methodist Pastorate here is most accomplished organist and his voluntary rendered before the opening of the services on Sunday evening was highly enjoyable.

B. F. Hanson was in Calgary last week in connection with a court case. A witness in some litigation had apparently made the assertion that Mr. Hanson had secured a quantity of oats illegally. The News learns that Hanson was cleared.

Iver Holt of Royal came to Alderson on Monday.

M. A. Breen and Raymond Breen from Sunny South was in town Monday.

For being a participant in an early morning racket on Dominion Day, the editor on Monday paid the costs of the court to V. J. Hall.

Harry W. Johnson is a very busy man in connection with his work as returning officer for the Liquor vote. George M. Thompson is the local equisuperior and Vern Starr is acting as Deputy Returning Officer.

H. S. Ketchum now holds a position in Marshall Fields store Chicago Ill.

Geo. Shields was host to a big dance on Thursday night.

C. A. Thomas of Blue Grass and J. J. Lenna of Tripola were transacting business in town Monday for the U. F. A. of Blue Grass.

Miss Mae Trueman of Tripola was in town on Saturday.

Rev. T. Taylor conducted church services at the Fertile Flats and Rainy Valley on Sunday.

Fatality at Jenner.

It has been reported that Norman McLean was drowned in the Red Deer river west of Jenner on Monday. A search has been made for him but as yet the party have been unable to find him. He left his homestead to do some work on a island in the river and to get to this island Mr. McLean had to ford part of the river on horseback.

His horse was found on the shore of the island and it is feared that Mr. McLean was carried down stream as the current in the river at the present time is very strong. Mr. McLean has a brother residing in Vancouver.

Barn Changes Hands.

On Saturday last Morton Peters disposed of his livery business in town to Robert Trezvant of Brutus. Mr. Peters received in exchange for the business an improved quarter section of land and a bunch of heavy draft horses. Morton will be leaving in a couple of weeks for his old home near Monarch where he has recently purchased a valuable half section of land adjacent to the big farm operated by his father. The best wishes of scores of friends will follow him in his new endeavors.

For sale several second hand horse collars in good shape. Apply to F. Nelson, the Harness Maker.

W. B. Forsyth of 642 10th Street Sunnyside Calgary invites the ladies of this district who are interested in preserving apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries etc. to write to his address and secure free of charge a 78 page booklet containing 225 recipes and much other data of interest to the up-to-date house wife.

The W. A. will meet next Wednesday afternoon July 14th at the residence of Mrs. Jno. Coffin.

Dr. S. F. McEwen has been somewhat indisposed for the past few days.

Bert Brigham leaves to-night (Thursday) to prove up his land at Medicine Hat. Guy Hamilton and Jno. Engler will act as witnesses.

We want your renewal at the News Office.

By the report of Montreal street School Medicine Hat we learn that Miss Inga Carlsson of Alderson passed from grade 6 to grade 7.

John Knutson signed for the Alderson News this week.

George McKee of the Union Bank of Canada expects to leave for a couple of weeks vacation in Ohio.

Arthur C. Hughes who is at present spending a vacation in Edmonton is expected in town in a few days and will assist at the Union Bank during the absence of Mr. McKee.

Mrs. J. V. Treuarty and sister Miss Inga Carlsson are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Carlson.

Jack McCracken and James McCracken of Tripola were in town on Monday and went to the Hat in the evening to help a neighbor prove up.

Mr. Mrs. F. J. Conn of Barons drove to Alderson from Barons on Monday and left on Tuesday for Tripola to visit Mrs. Conn's parents.

W. D. Mackay and Kenny Mackenzie were in Suffield on Saturday.

Jenner

Nearly one thousand people attended the 1st of July celebration in Jenner and a splendid time was had.

Nelson Spencer M. L. A. and W. Switzer of Medicine Hat spent July First in Jenner.

Miss Sadowski arrived home from Taber for a fortnight's vacation.

Work has commenced on the new building of The Union Bank of Canada.

Messrs. C. J. Wilkinson, W. A. Bond and James Gordon won most of the prizes with their horses in races held here July First.

Messrs. Hough and Dufort rendered excellent music for the dance held here July 1st.

Mr. Thos. Wilton is spending a short vacation at his home in North-ern Alberta.

Mr. Cuyler Principal of one of the schools in Medicine Hat spent Dominion Day in Jenner and reports that the crops in this district are just a little better than any other he has seen this season.

Frank O'Connor rode Mr. Bond's horse in the races held here on July 1st, and Frank was right there.

A serious accident happened to Louis Hoginson on July 1st, when jumping he had the misfortune to fracture one of his limbs and was taken on Friday to the hospital in Medicine Hat. His many friends in around Jenner hope that in a short time he will be able to leave the hospital.

Several houses in this district were killed by lightning in last week's storm.

Dan O'Keefe has purchased another pool table.

Harvey Summers won the half mile event with his sorrel horse in the 1st of July races.

Two good games of base ball were played here Thursday last and quite a number of rooters came with the ball teams from Atlee and Tide Lake.

Mr. A. C. Hughes has gone to Edmonton where he will spend a short vacation.

Mrs. Mrs. J. R. Hallam of Parvella were in Jenner Wednesday last on their return trip from Calgary.

R. B. Wilkinson of Aldrie returned to his home after spending a week with his brother C. J. Wilkinson.

The crops in this district are in excellent condition.

Immigration Inspector George Brown of Medicine Hat will issue Government Relief Orders to home-seekers who are really in need of provisions. The applicants must first apply to the R. N. W. M. P. and on their recommendation an order will be issued.

The Red Deer river is very high at present and several houses have been seen floating down the river.

BASE BALL BATS—A gentleman from the north wishes to announce that someone by mistake placed two base ball bats in his buggy at Jenner on the first of July. Owner please call at the News office for same and pay for said.

PIGS FOR SALE Young pigs and old pigs large pigs and small pigs, fat pigs and lean pigs. Come quick and get your pig. F. E. McDiarmid

THE ALDERSON NEWS

ALDERSON, ALBERTA

Published in the interests of Alderson and district every Thursday by
W. D. MacKay, Proprietor.

Card of thanks. 50 cents. Local sale among reading matter. 10c per line first insertion, 5c per line each following insertion. Announcements of entertainments, etc., conducted by churches, societies, etc., Display advertising rates on application

CANADA \$15.00 FOREIGN \$2.00

THURSDAY, JULY 8th 1915

Be Here

ALLOW us to call attention to the announcement in this issue, of the Alderson Celebration. Scan that list of handsome and valuable prizes. They are donated to the town of Alderson by whole-sale houses patronized by local merchants. This generosity on the part of the whole-salers, is owing to the fact that it is an inaugural celebration.

Reports coming in from all parts indicate a record breaking crowd. The list of entries is filling up rapidly. The ladies are evincing great interest in the events arranged for them. Everyone is cheered by the prospective bumper crop and it will be a day of joy for Alderson; dull care will be driven away. The music will be supplied by a Bassano orchestra. Our closing word to every reader is—Don't miss it!

Our Streets

ALREADY visitors to town are remarking on the fine graded streets we now boast. The work is now nearly completed and reflects great credit on Mr. N. E. Stuart, President of the Alderson Improvement Association, and his colleague, Mayor McDiarmid. There are many other gentlemen whose names should be on the Honor Roll, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they participated in a good work for the town.

Tide Lake

John Geller spent a few days on the homestead last week.

Last Thursday night Mr. Foster lost a fine mare by being struck by lightning.

Mr. Mrs. Hogabon spent Thursday with Miss Mary Hill.

Tide Lake has been blent with rain this last week.

Mr. Hogabon had the misfortune to have the fan on his windmill turned wrong side out also a chicken house turned over loosening a number of small chick turkeys.

Mr. Cliff Wilkinson, of Jenner, was transacting business around these parts last week.

John Geller left last Friday for Lethbridge where he expects to work the remainder of the summer.

Tide Lake expects to cross late with Jenner on the first.

R. S. Clark made a business trip to the Hat last week.

Brutus

Mr. Mc Donald spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Mc Donald and Master Louis have returned to the homestead. Pete is busy plowing with two horses and a foot burner.

The many friends of Louis Duff in the Tripoli and Brutus will be glad to hear that he has landed safely in France with his regiment. Last winter he joined the 28th Battalion C. O. E. F. at Winnipeg. His good conduct and ability soon attracted the attention of his superior officers and he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Now he is SOMEWHERE in France doing his duty for King and Country. We sincerely hope that when the troops come marching home that Lou Duff will be with them.

Mrs. H. Campbell is attending Mrs. W. R. Rodman and Miss Mabel Rodman who are not well.

The Brutus and Tide Lake base ball teams played a five inning game at the picnic at Tide Lake. The Brutus boys dropped several apoplexying bombs among the Tide Lake team and captured the baseball offered as a prize to winner. The score was 10 to 5. Our corres-

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the judgement and Final Order of Sale, dated the 17th day of March, and the 18th day of June, 1915, respectively, in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, Suit No. 7081, there will be sold by Public Auction at the Great West Hotel, in the Town of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, A.D. 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises:

Site South, half of Section 12, in Township 16, Range 10, West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 320 acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid, which has been settled by the Court.

Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale; 15 per cent. deposit within 90 days without interest; and the balance in three equal instalments, payable 6, 9 and 12 months from date of sale; the last three instalments to bear interest at 5 per cent., all payments, excepting initial deposit to be made to the Clerk of this Court at Calgary.

Further Conditions of Sale will be read at the time of sale or may be had from Messrs. Bernard, Bernani & Goodall, of Calgary, Block, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Dated at Calgary, this 18th day of July, A.D. 1915.

LAWRENCE J. CLARKE
Clerk of the Court

Approved
L. F. CLARRY, M.C.

pondent who attended the picnic says that Gordon Hayes evidently came in contact with something at Tide Lake that stirred in him some poetic influence for since then he is continually humming a rhyme something like this:

Out near Tide Lake deep deep deep

Horses and cattle, pigs sheep

Turkeys and chickens all in a row

But that's where dear little Daisies grow.

AM Runnig called on Brutus (ends Sunday).

Jack Helleberg left Monday on a visit to Queenstown.

Yancey Campbell made a trip to Wise's coal mine Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS ADS

The Column That Gets Results

FAT CATTLE—I will buy any thing that is in good condition. See me. Mark Wilson. Alderson or Brutus.

PRODUCE—I will buy any old thing you have if the price is right. D. D. Doyle, Suffield.

STRAYED—Dapple grey mare colt, branded 92 on left shoulder. H. P. Hanson, Postmaster, Bling-vill.

\$10 REWARD—Strayed from my place in April: one brown horse weight about 1200 lbs. has white stripe on face, is branded L with in a circle, on right hip. —Jno. Skyrte, South half 28-17-9. Alderson P. O. —36

WANTED—Young lady to learn typesetting. Reasonable wages to beginner. Apply the News Office.

HILDAHL DAIRY—Fresh milk delivered to your door every morning. Everything clean and sanitary. Fresh eggs for sale. 13-1

PETE NELSON—Wants you work. He is prepared to do harness repairs and shoe repairs. He will also press and clean clothes. to suit anyone. 10-1

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, a big bundle for 10c at the News office.

TEN CENTS—For 100 sheets of paper plain one side. Just the thing for the shelves of a tidy housewife.

AGENTS WANTED

to sell for Canada's Greatest Nurseries in every district in Alberta. Highest Commissions paid. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
FONTHILL NURSERIES

Toronto, Ontario

CANADIAN PACIFIC

National Patriotic Week

WINNIPEG
JULY 1st TO 10th 1915

Fare and One Third for the Round Trip from all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan

On Sale June 29 to July 4
FINAL RETURN LIMIT
JULY 12th

Further information from any Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

FOR SALE

One reclaimed 88 note
New Scale Williams
Player Piano

Latest Player Action
Fumed Oak Finish
Only used a few months

Originally sold at \$1050.00

Will accept
\$790.00

Suitable Terms. Guaranteed
WRITE US

ASSINIBOIA MUSIC CO., Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT

WHERE PEOPLE CAN GIVE AID

Insert—on "Made-in-Canada" Goods—Retailer and Wholesaler Will Soon Fall in Line

Too often in the past the whole-saler and retailers of Canada have openly opposed the "Made-in-Canada" movement. Where they have not opposed it they have damaged it with faint praise. Their motives in so doing are purely selfish. Very often to secure a share of Canada's trade the foreign manufacturer gouges particularly attractive prices to the dealer, prices which enable both wholesaler and retailer to extract a greater profit than usual from the sale of these goods. The foreign manufacturer is able to do this because the Canadian market is only a small part of his total market, and he can easily sell at a low price or even at cost, in other words, "where the market is small in order to secure control of the trade, whereas the Canadian manufacturer, for whom Canada is the whole market, cannot afford to do business at a loss to meet the foreigner's price. This explains in great measure why "wholesale and retailer" have not got behind the "Made-in-Canada" movement until very recently.

The Toronto "Globe," in an article on the "Made-in-Canada" question the other day, explains the reason for the "Made-in-Canada" campaign going direct to the people and not to the storekeeper or the dealer to give them the "Canadian-made article. But he should see, especially in the light of present conditions, why he should encourage home production without being forced to do so. "see the war broke out our exports as well as our imports have decreased with serious rapidity, and the only alternatives that confront Canada, in the face of such critical trade conditions, are increased production at home and a larger volume of business in the home markets, or bankruptcy. If Canadian-made goods are not sold in greater volume the merchant and the whole-sale dealer must inevitably suffer, simply because a vast number of their present customers, people who work in factories and in offices dependent on factories, will be forced out of employment. Furthermore, regarded from a national point of view, the "Made-in-Canada" movement, which means increased production, in all departments at home is the only method of raising the one hundred and fifty millions of interest which is due each year on the country's indebtedness.

SUPPORT THE COUNTRY THAT SUPPORTS YOU
BY BUYING
"MADE-IN-CANADA" PRODUCTS

MERCHANTS CAN HELP

Points For Retailer to Bear in Mind in His Purchases

A man out of a job, or only partly employed, is a poor customer. You much prefer, don't you, to deal with customers whom you know are earning good wages, in thriving local industries? Their credit is good—they pay their bills.

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollar's worth of Canadian-made goods you buy, from 25 to 50 cents goes to the Canadian workman living in Toronto or in some other Canadian city, and enables him to buy from 25 to 50 cents' worth more goods for his trade?

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollar's worth of foreign-made goods you sell, about 15 cents or more disappears from Canada forever, and the buying capacity of the Canadian workman is correspondingly reduced? The wages that should be in his pocket have been paid to the foreign workman.

In 1913, over \$692,000,000 of Canadian money was spent for foreign goods. Think of it—six hundred and ninety-two millions! Half of these goods could have been made in Canada, and Canadian workmen and Canadian retailers would have been \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 better off than they are to-day.

KEEP THE WHISTLES BLOWING AND THE OLD FLAG FLYING BY BUYING "MADE-IN-CANADA" GOODS

PALACE ICE CREAM PARLOR

A. J. THEROUX, Proprietor

We sell only First Class Ice Cream. Our patrons are delighted with it. Try it! Fresh Confectionery, just arrived at Reasonable Prices.

ALL THE LATEST MAGAZINES

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independence.

Alderson Branch

O. J. WOOD, Manager

GENERAL BLACKSMITH

FLOW WORK A SPECIALTY

Come early and avoid the rush to The Old Reliable, and get Satisfaction.

ANDY ANDERSON

The Palace Shaving Parlor

If you favor us with your work, when in town, you will certainly be pleased.

"CLEANLINESS" Our Motto

Joe Theroux, Proprietor

Flour and Feed Farm Machinery, Carriages

Come and help us Celebrate JULY 12

W. J. Hall Railway Street

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

General change of Train Service effective MAY 31, 1915. Full particulars from all Local Agents.

Special Note: Trains one and two "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke, and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

... TO THE PUBLIC ...

We Now Sell Imperial Coal

We guarantee this coal to be the equal of any Soft Coal mined in Canada.

We will sell this coal on its merits and to those wishing to try it, will be given a liberal sample on calling at our yard.

C. F. Starr Lumber Co.
V. E. Starr, Manager Phone 13

ALDERSON'S FIRST CELEBRATION

Something Doing All The Time Come!

BASE BALL

Tide Lake v. Brutus. 11 a.m.

FERTILE FLATS

Will play the winner for the Drummond Trophy at 4 p.m.

Football 7 p.m.

Tug-of-War 8 p.m.

Special Prizes Get one!

For the best loaf of Bread

1st 50 lb Robin Hood Flour	Donated by Robin Hood Milling Co.
2nd 50 "	" "
3rd 20 lb " Rolled Oats	" "
4th 21 lb Royal Household Flour	Ogilvie Flour Mills
5th 14 lb "	" "

For the best Layer Cake

1st 50 lb Five Roses Flour	Donated by Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
2nd 50 lb "	" "
3rd 28 lb Robin Hood Flour	Robin Hood Milling Co.
4th 21 lb Royal Household Flour	Ogilvie Flour Mills
5th 14 lb "	" "

For the Person driving the Longest Distance

1st 1 bale of Binder Twine	Donated by Scollard & Hegy
2nd 50 Willow Fence Posts	Finlay & Co.

For the Mother bringing the Largest Family

1st 1 case 14 packages Purity Oats	Donated by Western Canada Milling Co.
2nd 2 gallon Aluminum Preserving Kettle	McClary Co.

Track Events 1.30 p.m.

Slow Auto race

Pony, half mile

Ladies' half mile horse

Free-for-all horse race

100 yds dash, men

50 yds dash girl's under 10

50 yds dash girls under 14

220 yds dash, men

50 yds dash boys under 10

50 yds dash boys under 14

75 yds dash ladies

Half mile relay

Married Womens race

100 yds Fat mans race
Minimum weight 200lb
Boys sack race

Mens' 3 legged race

Running broad jump

Running high jump

Mule race, free-for-all

Tug-of-war
Cow Pony race

1st Auto Robe
2nd 5 gall. Gasoline

1. China Lamp
2. Boiled Ham
1. Brass Lamp
2. Aluminum Coffee Pot

1. Riding Bridle
2. Boiled Ham
1. Silk Umbrella
2. Briar Pipe

1. box Nyall's Chocolates
2. bottle Toilet Water
3. box Stationery
1. Silver Bonbon Dish
2. 5lb Chocolates

1. Gillette Safety Razor set
2. Briar Pipe
1. Climax Watch
2. Jack Knife

3. Harmonica
1. Fountain Pen
2. 5lb Chocolates
3. Harmonica

1. Cut Glass Perfume Bottle
2. Patent Leather Oxfords
2. 2lb Coffee
1. 2 boxes Holeproof Silk Hose
2. 2 Silk Ties

1. 5lb Red Rose Coffee
2. 3lb Tea
3. 2lb "No Vary" Coffee
1. Auto Strop Safety razor
2. Calabash Pipe

1. Climax Watch
2. Jack Knife
3. Harmonica
1. 4lb "No Vary" Coffee
2. 2lb

1. Silver Bonbon Dish
2. 1lb Smoking Tobacco
1. Copper Coal Box
2. 2 lb "Polo" Coffee
1. 3 lb Tea

2. 2lb "No Vary" Coffee
1 dozen Souvenir Spoons
1. 3 lb Tea
2. 2 lb "No Vary" Coffee

Canadian Cons, Rubber

Winnipeg Oil
L. F. Wilson
P. Burns Co.
Imperial Oil
McClary Mfg

Great West Saddlery
Swift Canadian
W. R. Brock
Walter Woods
Frederick Stearns

" "
McKenzie Bros.
Paulin Chambers
Wood, Vallance
Walter Woods

Assiniboia Music

W. J. Gage
Pauline Chambers
Assiniboia Music
Wood, Vallance
Amherst Shoe

Robinson Little

Eastbrook

J. H. Ashdown
Nerlich & Co

Medicine Hat Grocery

McKenzie Bros.
Tuckett Cigar
Calgary Glass & Paint

Medicine Hat Grocery

MONDAY JULY 12TH

BIG DANCE IN THE EVENING

Bassano Orchestra
In Attendance

The Essential Facts of the PROHIBITION QUESTION

Do You Favor the Prohibition
of the Sale of Liquor Over
the Bar for Beverage Purpos-
es?

THE MAIN
ISSUE

Do You Believe in Placing the
Sale for Useful Purposes
In The Hands of The Gov-
ernment?

**The Liquor Act is an Honest Attempt to Prohibit in Alber-
ta the Sale of Liquor as an Intoxicant, and at the Same
Time Reserve to the People the Right to obtain Liquor
for All Legitimate Purposes.**

THE LIQUOR ACT

Editorial from the Edmonton
Bulletin.

The proposed liquor act of the province of Alberta does not purport to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor, but only its abuse. As it is believed that the abuse of liquor largely arises from and through the liquor traffic, the proposed law is directed against the traffic rather than against the liquor. It is a matter of fact an attempt to crystallize into law the slogan "Abolish the bar." In this it differs radically from some other forms of prohibition, and by doing so leaves room for misunderstanding or possibly misrepresentations based on the assumption that its ideal and purpose are the same.

The proposed "liquor act" does not presume to interfere with the right of the citizen to drink what he pleases in his own house, or to give to his friends while there. But it declares and provides that liquor shall not be sold in Alberta except by certain persons under definite

conditions, for definite purposes, which do not include its use as a beverage.

In order that control of sale may be maintained the right of sale within the province is only allowed salaried vendors appointed by the Lieutenant-governor-in-council, and these may only sell; Alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes, on affidavit of the purchaser as to what it is to be used for. Other intoxicating liquor may be sold to druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinaries upon affidavit as to the purpose for which it is to be used. And wine may be sold to ministers of the gospel for sacramental purposes upon written request stating the purpose.

Violation of this provision by the vendor brings him a fine of two to five hundred dollars for the first offence, and forfeiture of his right. A druggist who sells liquor as a beverage even on prescription, is liable to \$200 fine for the first offence and for a second offence to imprisonment for from four to six months and for the loss of his right to sell for one year. If a physician, dentist, or veterinary sells liquor except in the

proper practice of his profession he becomes liable to a fine of \$50 to \$100 for the first offence, for a second offence to a fine of \$200 to \$500, and for a third offence to imprisonment for from three to six months, without the option of a fine. No person is allowed to have liquor in his possession elsewhere than in his private house except as authorized by the act, subject to the penalties above stated.

In case of prosecutions under the act a conviction by the magistrate is final; except that a vendor or druggist may appeal to the district court judge. If an order of dismissal is made by a magistrate the case may be appealed to the judge of the district court. A prosecutor may appeal to the supreme court of Alberta from the decision of the district court judge. All fines levied under the act go to the general revenue fund of the province.

There are two conditions involved in the act which are especially made the subject of adverse criticism, and from opposite angles in each case. The first is that intoxicants made in the province—and beer is made in large

quantities—cannot be sold in the province. The second, that liquor for private use must be purchased outside the province.

Both are unavoidable if the purpose of the law—the restriction of the traffic—is to be attained. The brewery is absolutely and solely under control of the Dominion government, so that the province cannot stop the manufacture of its product within the province any more than it can stop its sale outside the province.

Having in view the purpose of the act to stop the traffic in intoxicating liquor—there is every reason for believing that its terms are apt for the purpose, and that it is entitled to the support of those who believe that the liquor traffic should be abolished. No doubt there are difficulties in the way of its enforcement; no law was ever drafted for the good of mankind of which the same could not be said. No doubt other difficulties will arise should it become law. But as it stands it is a strong attempt to meet one of the great problems of the age.

The Liquor Ads. Refuted and Their Contradictions Shown

In this column are the ads as they have appeared in the Edmonton Journal, Calgary Eye-Opener, Medicine Hat Times and News, and other papers.

THE LIQUOR ACT IS DANGEROUS

- 1 It threatens wour boy with temptation of forbidden things.
- 2 A veterinary surgeon can sell to his customers.
- 3 A druggist can sell to the public.
- 4 A hospital may sell to patients. See Sections 24, and 32.
- 5 It institutes a system similar to that recently rejected by Russia.
- 6 The act will prove a boon and a blessing to discredited physicians and low drug stores.
- 7 It keeps the liquor channels as open as at present.
- 8 A dentist may prescribe liquor and it will mean an additional fee.
- 9 The interdict is no longer protected by law.
- 10 Alberta enters into partnership with the liquor traffic.

The Truth of the Matter

1. Then, no boy should be forbidden anything lest he be tempted.

Section 32, Clause 3, of the act says:

"Any veterinarian surgeon, lawfully and regularly engaged in the practice of his profession and who shall deem liquor necessary for the health of dumb animals, may have in his possession liquor for such purpose, not exceeding, however, one gallon."

Section 23, Clause 1: "This section shall not prevent any druggist—from selling liquors for such medicinal purposes, but no such sale—shall be made except under a bona fide prescription from registered practitioner."

Another whopper. Section 32 does not mention hospitals and Section 24 says: "Nothing in this section shall prevent an incorporated public hospital from having liquor—for the use of patients, but no manager, matron, officer, physician or nurse—shall give any of said liquor to any person other than a patient in said hospital and then only when prescribed or administered by a physician as provided by Section 32 of this act."

Russia abolished the sale for beverage purposes and retained government sale for useful purposes. This is exactly what Alberta will do.

This is equivalent to saying that the only physicians and drug stores that will sell liquor illegally are the discredited and low ones. Is this true of the majority of them?

2. IT CLOSES THE BAR, THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE, THE CLUB AS A PLACE WHERE WHISKEY MAY BE SOLD AND DRUNK.

The liquor men say themselves in an ad. in the Consort Enterprise, May 13th
".....UNDER THE ACT HE WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM BUYING LIQUOR IN THE PROVINCE, EXCEPT FROM A REGISTERED DRUGGIST AND UPON A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION FOR PURELY MEDICINAL PURPOSES."

Read Section 32, paragraph 2:

"Any dentist..... who shall deem it necessary for any patient THEN UNDER TREATMENT BY HIM may HIMSELF ADMINISTER the liquor needed, and for such purpose he may keep in his office a quantity of liquor NOT EXCEEDING ONE PINT AT ANY ONE TIME, and every such dentist who shall administer such liquor in evasion of this Act SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE AGAINST THIS ACT."

Neither the interdict or any other man can buy within the province for beverage purposes. The interdict can do as he does now—send out for it. The act will be a boon to the interdict.

Alberta is a partner now, a silent partner, one who receives \$250,000 a year for keeping still, while the other partner takes twenty times that amount from the people.

Prohibition and Employment

Invest a million dollars in the liquor business and you will employ 87 men. Invest it in the iron and steel industry and you will employ 302 men. Invest it in the bread, biscuit and confectionery industry, and you will employ 523 men. Invest it in the boot and shoe industry and you will employ 684 men. Invest it in the clothing industry and you will employ 1,239 men.

Alberta is No Exception

That in this matter of employment Alberta is no exception to the rule can be gleaned from a comparison of two. The brewers and wholesalers of the city of Edmonton represent a paid up capital of approximately \$2,306,000 and they employ six commercial travelers. A general wholesale business of the same in the same city, with a paid-up capital of less than \$2,000,000 employs thirteen travellers regularly. In the retail trade the comparison is even more convincing. Two of the leading retailers of the City of Edmonton are the authority of the statement that a turnover of \$600 a month would mean the employment of one individual. On the other hand, we have seen the audited statement of one of the bars in the city. In July, 1914, for instance, its gross receipts were \$5,240.00; yet it employed only three men. The statement of a hotel in a

thriving mining village is even more to the point. For the closing quarter of last year its average monthly receipts were \$7,221, and at no time were there more than three men employed at the bar. The more money that is taken out of the liquor business and put into other lines of industry, the more men will be employed. The money that is now spent over the bars in this province, some \$12,000,000, employs comparatively few men. If the trade were wiped out, it would be spent chiefly on the staples of life, for which new sources of supply and enlarged channels of distribution would be needed and many more men would be employed.

Nine Tenths of It Graft

Quoting with approval an article appearing in Everybody's magazine, Barrels and Bottles, the liquor publication of Indianapolis, declares:

"The cost of pure whiskey with corn around fifty cents a bushel is about seven cents a gallon. In view of these facts let us see what becomes of the averment that the people of our country spend some two millions of dollars annually for strong drink. Nine-tenths of the outlay is for licenses, excises, imports, taxes and the enormous cost of espionage and collection, together with the various species of graft, tribute and excessive profit involved in the traffic. Drinkers pay it, doubtless, but not for drink. Most of those two billions are for blackmail."

On Importation of Labor Business Conditions in Dry Russia

The liquor interests are making much of the fact that, under The Liquor Act, it will be possible to import liquor from outside the province. They are saying that this means no prohibition. But these conditions prevail in practically every state where prohibition obtains. It is possible, because of the Interstate Commerce Law, to ship from one state to another. But while this has been possible, the consumption of liquor has been reduced to almost the vanishing point. The average consumption of liquor for the entire United States, including the prohibition territory, is 21.98 gallons per capita. In the prohibition states, however, the consumption was—vastly reduced. In Kansas it was very little more than 1 gallon per capita. The liquor interests know that prohibition decreases the consumption of liquor.

For Love

"Did you ever know a girl to die for love?"

"Yes."

"Did she just fade away and die because some man deserted her?"

"No, she just took in washing and worked herself to death, because the man she loved married her and drank."—Exchange.

The American Consul at Petrograd has furnished most astounding figures regarding the deposits in the Savings banks of Russia since the sale of liquor has been prohibited. The figures are as follows:

In the year 1913 (wet), there were deposited in the Russian savings banks funds equalling \$17,510,000, in American money.

In the year 1914, during five months of which Russia was suffering a terrific war but had lifted from her people the burden of the liquor traffic, those deposits amounted to \$43,260,000. (Seven months wet—five months dry.)

In the month of December, 1913 (wet), the savings bank deposits of Russia were \$361,000 only.

In the month of December, 1914 (dry), the deposits amounted to \$14,987,000.

In the first two weeks of January, 1914 (dry), the deposits totaled \$155,000.

In the first two weeks of January of the outlay is for licenses, excises, astounding amount of \$8,000,000.

The longer prohibition is in effect in Russia the greater the financial results became.

It is thus everywhere: The best of prohibitory legislation do not come at once:

Is This Prohibition?

Some good temperance people are being led away by the cry, "This isn't prohibition." It is not even necessary to glance at the act to prove the falsity of this statement. It is only necessary to notice who is wielding this weapon. Popular sentiment is such that the natural opponents of the act dare not uphold the bar. Not one voice has been heard in this campaign in its defense. So they say, "We too are for prohibition." Why then in the name of whiskey or water—whichever banner they are under—are they fighting it so hard? Why is it that every institution in the country that in any way depends on the liquor traffic has been asked to pour out its gold to save the traffic? Why is it that men in Medicine Hat have been offered \$100 for their car election day to bring in votes for whiskey? Why spend so much money to defeat an act that won't prohibit?

Who is responsible for the opposition to this act anyway? **COMPETENT LEGAL MEN PRONOUNCE THE ACT A GOOD ONE.**

We PREFER TO BELIEVE THESE MEN RATHER THAN THOSE WHO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THE BUSINESS.

What The Act Will Do

- It will abolish all licensed bar rooms, clubs and wholesale stores, and thus do away with the treating system.
- It will provide for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through "Vendors," who shall be Government appointees.
- It will do away with the element of private gain and the pushing of the trade for profit by giving the vendors a fixed salary with absolutely no profit or commissions.
- It will allow such persons as are properly registered in their particular professions, as druggist, physician, etc., to obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes.
- It allows the purchase of liquors outside the province for private use.

Revenue

The province received by way of license last \$252,906.58. If you deduct from that amount pool room licenses, rebates and the \$93,836 which were needed to operate the department you have a net revenue of less than \$150,000, or less than fifty cents per capita of the population of the province. Should the introduction of prohibition mean the complete loss of that amount of money to the public treasury, few would contend that fifty cents would be an extravagant amount to pay for the rescue of the victims of intemperance, who annually find their way to gaols, penitentiaries and asylums, for the succor of the innocent women and children whose homes are ruined and whose lives are blighted by the rum demon, and for the return of the thousands of dollars that are spent for poison, into the legitimate channels of trade.

It must be remembered, however, that the drink traffic makes a drain upon the resources of the province for there is no adequate return. During the year 1913, in the four leading cities of the province, 6,304 persons were arrested for drunkenness, and it is safe to say that as many more were brought under police surveillance for crimes that were the direct result of drink. It might be fairly questioned whether \$150,000 would meet the expense of caring for these victims of the "wet" regime.

Medicine Hat's Lone Policeman

(A Prophecy).

Medicine Hat has 11 policemen and a chief. York, Neb., a town that never had a saloon, with only 2,000 less people than Medicine Hat, has had only one policeman for ten years.

Vote Dry July 21

Drunkenness and the Liquor Act

The great objection to the Liquor Act, put forth by its exponents, is that it will not prohibit, and in support of this they instance the great amount of drunkenness in places where there is no legal sale of liquor. But the presence of drunkenness in dry territory is not an evidence that prohibition is a failure; it is an evidence of the deep root the habit and the traffic have taken in society.

The only fair way is to put license and prohibition side by side, recognising the strong and weak points of both, and then judge which is the better system. Up to the present neither system has succeeded entirely in doing away with drinking and drunkenness, and neither system will do so until after years of legislation and education. It is a question therefore of which system will work best toward the desired end. The license system is a proven failure, for the per capita consumption of states and countries under such license has in nearly every case always been increasing, so much so, that the world is now becoming alarmed at the tremendous consumption. The eight states that had prohibition before 1910 and the ten states that adopted it since that date have not done away with drunkenness. But drinking has decreased so much that brewery stocks have fallen and many have closed their doors. There are cases of wide-open violation of law but on the whole prohibition is gradually throttling the liquor industry and the men in that business know it.

Taxes In Kansas

In 1815, under license, the Kansas tax rate for State purposes was 5.5 mills on the dollar. The Nebraska rate was only 3.9 mills.

In 1914 Kansas had reached the remarkably low figure of 1.2 mills, while Nebraska, whose people doubtless failed to follow Kansas' example in outlawing saloons because of the argument that prohibition raises the tax rate, were suffering under a rate of 7.8 mills.

And yet the booze representatives have the effrontery to warn the people against outlawing the saloons because "You will have to pay more taxes!"

Local Option

a Success

The following questions were sent out in 1913 to the mayors and reeves of the 73 local option centres in Ontario. 47 replied.

1. Is your town thriving? Nearly every one said yes.

2. Is there good hotel accommodation? Four said "not good," two said "fair," forty-one said "good."

3. Is it (that is, conditions), better or worse than under license? Nearly all said "no worse," and the majority said "better."

4. Has Local Option Hurt v, vbkg

4. Has local option hurt business? Two said "yes," forty-five said "no," while 19 of these 45 made strong statements as to positive and sometimes very great advantage.

If local option is a success, how can prohibition fail when it eliminates the chief defects of local option. Adv.

Vendor

Avendor is an agent appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council who is paid a salary but derives no profit from the sales made, who can sell only to a druggist, physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, minister or to those engaged in mechanical or scientific pursuits, and who, upon conviction, not only loses his position as vendor for three years, but is liable to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars. No liquor can be consumed upon his premises, his hours of sale are from seven to six o'clock, closing at five p. m., on Saturdays, and opening again at seven a. m., on Monday. He, as well as the druggist and physician, must keep accurate records of all liquor purchased and sold, and these records, together with all affidavits, prescriptions and requests, are open to the public.

The Act can be carried on a majority of the votes polled, and according to the Direct Legislation Act if "decided in the affirmative it shall be enacted by the Legislature at its next session without amendment." According to its own provisions, it would come into force on July 1, 1916.

KANSAS WELL SATISFIED

The Kansas candidate for governor in 1914, who ran on a platform to re-submit the prohibition question to a popular vote, got snowed under by 480,000 votes, that was 91 out of every 100.

Vote Dry July 21

BALLOT

Question: Do you approve of the proposed Act, 'The Liquor Act?'

☒ Yes

No

Mark Your Ballot as Above, July 21

Put the Pig in the Pen

PROHIBITION produces "blind pigs."

DOES IT?

CHICAGO has more blind pigs than saloons.

San Francisco has 2000, Denver has 500.

ALBERTA made 475 convictions for illegal sale, 1914.

So the illegal sale does not START when the sale STOPS; it only becomes more EVIDENT, and its increase or decrease depends upon the POPULAR SUPPORT OF THE PROHIBITION LAW.

MAKE THE MAJORITY 2 to 1 and afterwards put the pigs in the penitentiary.

THE NEW TREATING SYSTEM

Pete—Hey Bill, come in and have a pair of shoes on me.

Bill—A what?

Pete—Come on in and I'll buy a pair of shoes for your kid and one for mine.

Bill—I'm game every time.

A little later.

Bill—My turn now. What'll you have, Pete

Pete—Well, I'll have one of those little caps I saw in the Glasgow window.

Bill—So will I. Give us two, please.

Pete—Why, here comes George. Hey, George come up and have something.

George—Thanks very much, boys, but I have about all I can carry now. I have a rocking horse for the kid here, a new teakettle for the wife, three boxes of cornflakes and a lot of small stuff.

Pete—Oh, come on, be a sport.

George—Well, my wife needs a new broom.

Pete—Sure thing. Let's have a new broom all round.

George—What'll you fellows have?

Pete and Bill—Come up to the bank and put a dollar apiece into our bank account.

Vote for This System July 21

Does the Liquor Act Prohibit?

By the way! The liquor interests never tire of saying that the Liquor Act does not prohibit. What is it that it does not prohibit? No act prohibits everything. We admit freely that there are many things it does not prohibit. But it does prohibit the things we desire it to prohibit. And further it prohibits the things the Licensed Victualers' Association do not want prohibited. That is why they are fighting it.

The Liquor Dealers Condemn Their Own Case

What They Say

The Liquor Dealers say in an ad. in the Edmonton Journal:

"That the proposed Liquor Act does NOT 'eradicate' the liquor business, and does NOT 'drive' it from the Province.

What They Believe

The Liquor Interests when asking a Wholesale Liquor House for support, say:

"Dear Sir—I have been instructed by the Special Defence Committee of the above association to solicit your financial assistance in our fight against total prohibition in Alberta.

... We therefore ask for your financial support in this life and death struggle of the trade in this province. If we allow the temperance party to break into this end of the Dominion, it just means that the trade west of the Great Lakes will ultimately be wiped out."

Synopsis of Liquor Act.

Published by
Medicine Hat Branch of the Alberta Temperance
and Moral Reform League

Prohibition of Sale.

The proposed Act respecting the prohibition of the sale of liquor in the Province of Alberta provides that no liquor shall be sold or exposed for sale within the Province, unless directly or mediately, it shall be sold by certain persons called Vendors. Such Vendors will be appointed by the Lieut. Gov. and will receive a salary from the Provincial Government. All liquors sold by them shall be sold for cash and all profits on such sales shall belong to the Province.

Vendors may sell liquor to the following persons only, subject to the conditions herein mentioned:

(a) To a druggist, such liquor as may be required for medicinal purposes, and he may sell such liquor on the prescription of a physician.

(b) To a physician, such as he may deem necessary for the health of his patients, not however to exceed two quarts in the possession of the physician at any one time, and the same may be administered by him for such purpose.

(c) To a dentist, such liquor as he may require to use in his profession but not in a greater quantity than one pint in his possession at one time, and the same may be used for such purposes.

(d) To a veterinary surgeon, such liquor as he may require for use in his profession, but not in greater quantity than one gallon in the possession of such veterinary surgeon at one time.

No liquor shall be sold to any of the above-named persons except upon the affidavit of such person which shall set forth that the liquor is required for the particular purpose authorized by the Act and not other purpose; and no more than one sale and delivery shall be made on one such affidavit.

(e) To a minister of the gospel such wine as he may require for sacramental purposes only, on the written request of the minister, who may keep for such purposes a quantity not exceeding two gallons at any one time.

(f) To any person, alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes, but no such sale shall be made except upon the affidavit of the applicant, which shall set forth that the alcohol is required and intended to be used by him for such purposes only; and no such person shall keep in his possession a quantity of alcohol exceeding ten gallons except for the purpose of preservation of specimens for scientific purposes.

Exception

The prohibition of sale shall not apply so as to prevent any brewer, distiller or other person duly licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture of liquor, or any person having a liquor warehouse for the export sale of liquor, from selling to a person in another Province or in a foreign country, or to a Vendor.

Prohibition of Purchase

No person shall purchase any liquor from any person who is not authorized to sell the same for consumption within the Province, and no person who purchases liquor shall drink or cause any one to drink or allow such liquor to be drunk upon the premises where the same is purchased.

Prohibition of Keeping

No person shall have liquor in any place, either to keep the same or to give it away, other than in the private dwelling house in which he resides, except persons authorized to sell, use or administer the same for their particular purposes as set forth above, except such liquor of an incorporated public hospital as may be required for the use only of the patients of the hospital; also such liquor in the room of a sick person where he sleeps, as may be prescribed for him by his physician.

Prohibition of Use

This prohibition shall not prevent any person from having liquor for export sale in his liquor warehouse or a brewer, distiller or other person licensed as above set forth from keeping liquors manufactured by him in the building where such manufacture is carried on.

No person shall use or consume any liquor on the premises of a Vendor or on any premises where the same is purchased; or at any place where the same, being liquor purchased from a Vendor, but this latter provision shall not apply to a person who in a private dwelling innocently drinks liquor purchased in violation of the Act.

Prohibition of Gift

No liquor shall be kept by any club or association or any member thereof, or any person resorting to such club, in any club house, hall or room, for the purpose of being used or given away or distributed in any manner; and no such persons shall, in such club house, hall or room, give or assist in giving to any person, any liquor whatsoever. No gift of liquor shall be made to any drunken person or to any person at the time of any transfer, to him or by him, of any property or thing.

Persons Under 21

No sale or gift of liquor to any person under the age of 21 years shall be made except by a Vendor or the father, mother, guardian or physician of such person, and these only for medicinal purposes and pursuant to a prescription from a physician.

Record of Sales

Before any sale of liquor by a vendor, druggist or physician, an accurate record of the same shall be made, setting forth the time of sale, the name and address of the person to

whom it is sold, the name of the person by whom the sale is actually made, the kind and quality of liquor sold, and the prescription under which the sale is made.

All affidavits or requests received by a vendor shall be retained on file by him until the last day of the month next after the receipt, for inspection by any person, and after such day all affidavits, prescriptions and requests as well as a copy of the record required to be made as above set forth, shall be sent to the Attorney-General, covering sales during the preceding month with an affidavit verifying the return and stating that no sales have been made other than those recorded.

No person shall permit drunkenness or disorderly conduct arising from the consumption of liquor by a drunken person to take place in the house or premises of which he is the owner, tenant or occupant.

If the occupant of a private dwelling house is convicted of any offence and received in the Province, has not originally been purchased fense under the Act, such house shall cease to be a private dwelling house during the time the person so convicted occupies the same.

When any intoxicated person has met death by suicide, drowning or perishing from cold or other accident, caused by such intoxication, any person who furnished liquor to such person when in a state of such intoxication or on whose premises liquor was obtained by such intoxicated person while intoxicated, shall be liable for damages not exceeding \$1,500.00 to the estate of the said person.

Prosecutions and Penalties

The penalties for conviction are fixed by the Act, and vary according to the nature of the offence, whether it is a first, second or third conviction. The fines run from Fifty to Five Hundred Dollars, and the terms of imprisonment from ten days to six months. A case may be tried before a judge, police magistrate, or justice of the peace. An appeal can be made only under certain cases, and that to the judge of the district court. Police officers, policemen and constables shall have full authority to enforce any of the provisions of the Act. All fines accruing from prosecutions shall go to the general revenue of the Province.

Majority Required and Voters Eligible

By the terms of the Direct Legislation Act, under which this referendum is being taken, only a bare majority is necessary to make it a law of the Province. Any male British subject, who is over 21 years of age, who has resided for a period of twelve months in the Province, and for three months in the electoral constituency, shall be entitled to vote.

When Celebrating in
ALDERSON
on the 12th
don't forget to
get de big feed

This is no "J"ok"
THE PIONEER DRAY LINE
Has for its motto Service and Satisfaction
Call Phone 3 O. S. Frisley

LUMBER and COAL

We carry a complete stock of
lumber, lath, shingles, and build-
ing material.

We also have a good supply of
the Famous Galt Coal always
on hand.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., Ltd.
S. McKELVEY, Mgr.

Go to
The Alderson Barber Shop
"THE SANITARY SHOP"
For First Class Work
H. B. Brigham Proprietor
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

"Let George do it!"

Phone up No. 6 for the
O. K. Dray Line.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Buy an Irrigated Farm FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rain and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at the end of first and second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record.

Get full particulars from
F. M. CAMERON
General Superintendent of Lands
Canadian Pacific Railway Dept. Natural Resources
CALGARY ALBERTA

Church Notices ENGLISH CHURCH

8th Sunday after Trinity
Alderson: Matins and sermon
11 a.m.
Suffield: Evensong and sermon
at 8 p.m.
Rev. A. Cyril Swainson, Vicar.

METHODIST SERVICES

Fertile Flats 11 a.m. Sunday
School 12 noon.
Rainy Valley 3 p.m.
Carlstadt: 7:30 p.m.; Sunday
School 11 a.m.
A cordial invitation is extended
to all to attend these services.
Rev. T. Taylor Pastor

Dr. Mason of Redcliff and Aus-
tins: Twelve of Medicine Hat vis-
ited in town on Tuesday.

Rev. Cyril Swainson and Colin
DeWurst of Suffield were in town
on Tuesday.

Messrs Neff and son of Suffield
were in Alderson on Tuesday.
Try a want ad in the News. They
get results.

You owe yourself a good time. So
come to Alderson on the 12th.

Train Service

Westbound Eastbound
No 3 10:50 No. 4 18:28
No. 13 23:17
* Stops on flag only.

Free Library is Now Open

For Your Convenience and Use

The News has received one of the
Free Circulating Libraries issued by
the University of Alberta, Depart-
ment of Extension, at Edmonton.
This library is for use; and anyone
in Carlstadt and district may take
out books at any time. Following
is the list of books on hand:

The Sick-bed Lady, Abbott
Marie Claire, Andoux
The Alchemist's Mass, Balzac
Dr. Johnson and his Circle of Friends,
John Bayly

The Luck of the Vails, Benson

How the World is Fed, Carpenter

The Fourth Watch, Gely

Black Rock, Ralph Connor

The Last of the Mohicans

A Narrative of 1757, Cooper

King Spruce, Holman Day

Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens

A Double Thread, Fowler

Wife, The Allies in Pekin, Henry

The Lady of the Arrowstock, Horrell

The Moccasin Maker, Johnson

Westward Ho! Kingsley

Traffics and Discoveries, Kipling

The Manner and Customs of Mod-
ern Egyptians, Lane

The Dept. Master, Lincoln

Peter Simple, Marryat

Mary Midwinter, McCutcheon

Kathleen in Ireland, Macdonald &
Dalrymple

Mis Wealthy, Depty Sheriff, Neff

Dreams, Schreiner

Plays and Poems, Shakespeare

The Thinker's Wedding, Sygne

The Fairy Ring, Wigen ed.

New Zealand, Valle

The Wild Olive, by the author of
The Loner Shrike.

To Gus Retchlag,

Formerly of Carlstadt, Alberta.

TAKE NOTICE that an action
has been commenced against you
in the District Court of the District
of Medicine Hat by the Union Bank
of Canada, claiming \$242.72 under
a promissory note made by you in
its favor. And that unless you file
a demand of notice or enter a de-
fence thereto by the 10th day of
September, 1915 in the office of the
Clerk of this Court, judgment may
be entered against you without fur-
ther notice.

S. A. Wallace

The Court House, Medicine Hat.

Celebrate Monday

and subscribe to the

Alderson News

\$1.50 per year.

DIRECT TAXATION NATIONAL REVENUE

Would the Direct Taxation of Land
Produce the Country's Revenue
Requirements?

Much criticism of the increase in
the customs tariff of 5% and 7½%, and
particularly of the application of
these duties to goods formerly free,
have been expressed on the platform
and in the press during recent months.

Those who oppose the Government's
revenue raising measures often see as
an alternative a direct tax on land. The
supporters of interested land taxation
are apparently unmoved by the re-
cent statement of the Hon. Mr. White
that for months past municipalities
have been asking the Finance Depart-
ment to secure them credit at the
banks because they could not collect
their arrears of taxes imposed on the
property within their jurisdiction. They
also seem to ignore the special
legislation now being enacted in
various provinces to suspend principal
payments on property because of the
multitude of owners who can do no
more than pay interest and taxes.

The greatest support to the direct
land tax theory comes from the West-
ern provinces, where it has been put
into effect in the form of a tax of
\$500 on uncultivated lands owned by
non-residents in the Province of Sas-
katchewan, and a provincial tax of
ten mills on the assessed value of all
uncultivated lands in the Province of
Alberta. How a further extension of
the direct land tax theory would af-
fect the West is indicated in an edi-
torial which appeared recently in the
Manitoba Free Press.

The Free Press quotes the follow-
ing extract from a North Dakota
paper: "It is believed that, as a re-
sult of the war tax on land imposed
by the Government, a number of
former Dakota farmers who went to
the British Northwest will be com-
pelled to return to the United
States. Information has been re-
ceived that the tax will amount to
about \$500 for each farm of 160 acres,
which in the case of many of the for-
mer residents of the two Dakotas
would practically amount to confis-
cation."

The West has a vital interest in
this question, and those who advocate
increased direct taxation on land for
national revenue purposes would do
well to take careful stock of the
situation before advocating such a
drastic change in the revenue pro-
ducing systems of the country.

FALSE PRETENCES

Foreign Manufacturers Advise the Fol-
low "Made-in-Canada"

In the weekly report issued by the
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, recently, the following ex-
tract from a letter received by Sir
George E. Foster from a Canadian
business contact in an interesting proof
of the effectiveness of the "Made-in-
Canada" campaign: "From every
quarter comes the cry to have 'Can-
adians' educated to use 'Canadian-
made-goods.' The reason for this need
not be here enlarged upon, but as the
Canadian producer, distributor and
consumer are helping the campaign
along, it occurs to me that the Govern-
ment should be on the lookout for
what I would deem as trade leeches.
I refer more particularly to foreign
manufacturers who offer to the public
that their products are 'Made-in-Canada'
while it is really not so. For example,
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